IN THE CLAIMS:

1. - 70. cancelled.

71. (currently amended) A method of inhibiting growth of a refractory tumor that has failed or been resistant to treatment with chemotherapy or radiation therapy comprising administering to a human, without concomitant chemotherapy or radiation therapy, an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist that is an ~~anti-EGFR~~ antibody~~,~~ or fragment thereof which specifically binds to ~~that retains the ability to bind to the~~ EGFR, wherein administration is effective to inhibit growth of the refractory tumor.

72. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor overexpresses EGFR.

73. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the breast, heart, lung, small intestine, spleen, kidney, bladder, ovary, prostate, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, bone marrow, blood, thymus, uterus, testicles, cervix, or liver.

74. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the breast, heart, lung, small intestine, spleen, kidney, bladder, ovary, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, bone marrow, blood, thymus, uterus, testicles, cervix, or liver.

75. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory squamous cell tumor.

76. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist is administered intravenously.

77. (currently amended) The method according to claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist is administered at a dose of about 10 to about ~~500~~300 mg/m^2 weekly.

78. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits stimulation of EGFR by its ligand.

79. (previously presented) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits binding of EGFR to its ligand.

80. cancelled.

81. (previously presented) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits EGFR phosphorylation.

82. (previously presented) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits EGFR tyrosine kinase activity.

83. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the anti-EGFR antibody comprises a constant region of a human antibody.

84. (currently amended) The method according to claim 83, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody ~~further~~ comprising a variable region of a non-human animal antibody.

85. (previously presented) The method of claim 84, wherein the non-human animal antibody is a mouse antibody.

86. (currently amended) The method according to claim 83, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody ~~further~~ comprising a variable region having all six complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of a non-human animal antibody and a framework variable region of a human antibody.

87. (previously presented) The method of claim 86, wherein the non-human animal antibody is a mouse antibody.

88. cancelled.

89. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the antibody is a human antibody having six complementarity-determining regions (CDRs).

90. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the anti-EGFR antibody is administered at a dose sufficient to saturate EGFR.

91. (previously presented) The method according to claim 71, wherein the method further comprises administering an adjuvant that is an immune system stimulator.

92. (currently amended) The method of claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises ~~the anti-EGFR~~ an antibody which specifically binds to EGFR.

93. (currently amended) The method of claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises a ~~the~~ fragment of an antibody, wherein the fragment specifically binds to EGFR~~the anti-EGFR antibody~~.

94. (currently amended) The method of claim 93, wherein the fragment comprises one or both Fab fragments or the $F(ab')_2$ fragment ~~of the anti-EGFR antibody~~.

95. (previously presented) The method of claim 93, wherein the fragment is a single chain antibody.

96. (previously presented) The method of claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a carcinoma, glioma, sarcoma, adenocarcinoma, adenosarcoma or adenoma.

97. (currently amended) A method of inhibiting growth of a refractory tumor that has failed or been resistant to treatment with chemotherapy or radiation therapy comprising administering to a human, without concomitant chemotherapy or radiation therapy, an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist that is an ~~anti EGFR~~ antibody~~,~~ or fragment thereof which specifically binds to ~~that retains the ability to bind to the~~ EGFR, wherein administration is effective to inhibit growth of the refractory tumor, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the colon.

98. (currently amended) A method of inhibiting growth of a refractory tumor that has failed or been resistant to treatment with chemotherapy or radiation therapy comprising administering to a human, without concomitant chemotherapy or radiation therapy, an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist that is an ~~anti EGFR~~ antibody~~,~~ or fragment thereof which specifically binds to ~~that retains the ability to bind to the~~ EGFR, wherein administration is effective to inhibit growth of the refractory tumor, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the head and neck.

99. (new) The method of claim 71, wherein said antibody is c225.

100. (new) The method of claim 99, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose sufficient to achieve a serum concentration of approximately 20 nM for approximately eight days.

101. (new) The method of claim 99, wherein said c225 is administered at a weekly dose of 10-300 mg/m^2.

102. (new) The method of claim 99, wherein said c225 is administered at a dose of about 100 mg/m^2.